THE REVOLUTION.

Important News from Washington.

Special Message of the President to Congress.

The Armistice Proposed by the Virginia Legislature.

THE ULTIMATUM OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Fort Sumter Must be Surrendered or Captured.

The Brooklyn Bound South on Mission of Peace.

THE ALLEGED PLOT TO SEIZE THE CAPITAL

A Bill Providing for the Enrolment of Volunteers.

Anticipated Attack on the Mint in Georgia.

The Admission of Kansas Into the Union.

THE INAUGURAL OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Union Meeting at the Cooper Institute Last Night,

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A SETTLEMENT OF PENDING DIFFICULTIES

I learn from good authority that Mr. Lincoln has writ ten a letter to one of his Cabinet Ministers, which con farms the statement made in my despatch in to-day's Herain, that he will not object to the Border State proposition if his party will agree upon it as a basis of settlement. This letter was yesterday shown to a distinguished member of the Virginia Legislature, who is a candidate for higher honors, and he expressed himself well satisfied with the suggestions of Mr. Lincoln, and paid him a high compilment for comprehending the subject so well, and mani-festing a disposition to respond to the demands of the times before his party acten, thereby showing that he is

leader, and not a demagogue. It is now certain that all the influence of innistration will be thrown in favor of speedy settlement of our national difficulties. I state what I know, when I affirm that letters have been read in this city, within the last two days, from eminen chiefs of the republican party, fresh from an interchang of opinion with the President elect, urgently counselling

It is further known that all the les conference during the last forty-eight hours, devising some mode of settlement. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, is open in his declaration that the party is sold out.

olicy on the part of the republican party.

Advices from Springfield confidently report that it is

ay with the members of the Milwaukee and Chicago coards, said:—"Heretofore the cry has been raised to nove the Union when the Union was not in danger. tell you, my friends, the question of slavery is not now be taken into secount. We must save the Union ben we save all that is worth saving."

The Personal Liberty bill in Rhode Island, and the late

action of the Ohio Legislature on the same subject, are halled by the friends of the Union as harbingers of

of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country are ancouraged by the prospect of being able to con-tribute to a restoration of good feeling between the two

prompt responses to the invitation for Commissioner from the several States to meet in Convention here or be 4th of February, and it is believed the action of the Convention will command the support of a large majority of both branches of Congress.

A NEW FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 28, 1961. In the Senate to-day Mr. Douglas asked and obtained of September, 1860, in respect to the rendition of fugi-tives from justice and service.

Section 1 provides that the demand by a Governor of State or Territory for the surrender of a fugitive from justice shall be made upon a Judge of any federal court in the State or Territory where the fegitive has taken refuge, instead of being made on the Governor, as by the act of 1795, which was rendered migatory by the decision of the Supreme Court States in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsyl felony and other crimes" shall be construed to includ all offences committed within and against the State of Territory making the domand, whether the acts charged were criminal or not in the State where the fugitive was

Section 2 provides for giving the fugitive slave a jury

Section three provides that when, through violence intimidation, a fugitive slave shall not be recovered, the owner may bring suit for and recover the value in the Court of Claims, the amount to be paid from the United Treasury, the Solicitor thereof to bring suit, in th name of the United States, against the county, city or

amount paid for such fugitive.

Section four repeals all offensive parts of the act of 3850 in respect to harboring and protecting fugitives, and to the fees paid in case of rendition, and other obserious

The bill was read twice by manimous consent, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The above bill was submitted to Mr. Crittenden an

other distinguished Senators, all of whom concur in its

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28: 1861. Secretary Dix has instructed the commanders of the revenue cutters, if attacked, to make the best defence in their power; and if they are assailed by a superior force also written a letter to the Collector of New Orleans, to apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke the act of reiging the government hospital, and ordering two

hundred and sixty patients to be removed, in order that the building might be occupied as barracks by the State troops. He denotinces it as an act of outrageous bar-barity, disgraceful to any age or country.

A despatch was received this evening from Senator hiallery, dated Pensacola, addressed to Governor Bigler and the Senatore, stating that seventeen hundred men Pickens, and that if the Brooklyn attempted to r lieve the Fort a bloody battle would ensue. Governor Big er communicated this despatch to the President.

No apprehension need be entertained of an attack on Fort Sumter so long as Colonel Hayne remains in this city, which will be for some ten days or two weeks yet. The repeated statements that Mr. Buchanan has reeived any official information or positive information in my shape that Mr. Lincoln is coming here this week, are without the slightest foundation in truth. If he comes here at all before the 3d of March, which he has not yet

decided upon, it will not be until after the votes are counted on the 13th of February. If he concludes to ome immediately after the votes are counted he will enve Springfield on the 11th or 12th of Februaro. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, following the example of his State, secoded from the Senate to-day. The Louisiana

Senators will go next. Panott, the present delegate of that Territory, and F. B. stanton, Secretary of the Territory under Governor Walker, as United States Senators. They will not be able to take their seats before the 4th of March.

resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to repeal the duty on sugar. The opinion is expressed that such a bill will be reported and passed.

The delegations from the Milwaukee Chamber of Comcall upon the Presidenl this evening, and were received with cordiality. They informed him, in a brief address, that from Philadelphia, where they had come by invita-tion from the Board of Trade of the latter city, they had continued their journey to Washington, and had great pleasure in calling upon his Excellency, and desired to say to him that they were strongly attached to the Thion and would stand by it to the last; that they commend him for his late course regarding our national diffiheretofore to parties outside of Congress the less he had been understood, and hence must forbear to give any expression politically, but assured the delegations they had a hearty welcome; that he felt highly honored by their presence, and remarked that five weeks more would end his responsibility in conducting this government; and if it should give Lincoln as much pleasure to assume the responsibilities as it would him to lay them aside, he (Mr. Lincoln) would be a very happy man.

The delegation expressed their commendation for his message of to-day, and withdrew, calling next upon General Scott, who received them gladly, and humorously remarked, as the party filled his parlor, that he was taken prisoner. He was assured that the country was looking eagerly and with great reliance upon him for help at this time of peril; to which he replied:—"I shall do all and the best I can."

with the same cordiality. Mr. Seward was as, sured that the delegation were strong for the Union; to which he replied that he hoped the people would apply themselves to the work at hand. He said this was not a question o freedom or slavery, but the Union, to save

Lastly the delegation called upon Judge Douglas, and were received cordially and bospitably. The Chicago Board of Trade, on their way to this city.

were courteously received by the Boards of Trade of the different cities through which they passed, except in Baltimore, where the Board voted not to receive them, on account of their coming from the West at this time stead of receiving any courtesies, they were annoyed by policemen, who tracked them wherever they went. Thicaused many of the Chicago gentlemen who are demo crats to express themselves in terms of indignation They have been busy to-day visiting the different

Robert E. Scott, of Virginia, whose name has neve been mentioned in connection with the Cabinet of the incoming administration by any one authorized to de so by never submit to the Chicago platform dectrine that no more slave territory shall be acquired. He says the increase of slave population in the States will soon demand nore room, and asserts that it must be accoded to, an ays if these demands can be obtained in the Uni are content to remain in the Union. If not, we will seek

One of the heads of the departments said to a me of Congress to-day that unless the most energetic steps were resorted to the city will be taken po session of in less than ten days by the conspirators against the

Military Committee reported a bill providing for an oath

Military Committee reported a bill providing for an eath to be taken by the militia of this District that they will be true to the Union. It passed handsomely, with the rotes of several Northern democrats against it.

The affair between Mesers. Dunn and Rust, growing or to forwords spoken in debate on Friday, has been honorably adjusted to day by the said of judicious friends, without a challenge having passed between them. But for the great care and ability was by the friends who negoties of the actiliary the serial state of the settlement the serial state. great care and atting the principals, who are both game men, would have had a heatile meeting.

The Boston petition, wrapped in the American fing, was presented to the House to-day, by Hon. A. H. Rice, of

Beston. The venerable committee occupied the gallery assigned to the foreign diplomatic corps, and were of jects of interest to members. The objection of Mr. Lo-joy, of Illinois, to having the petition printed, afford significant evidence of the intention of his extreme section, not to listen to terms of compromise, unless fders come from headquarters to that effect. The maker,

side of the House did, and applauded. a people, who are suffering all sorts of describion and distress by their own showing, can desire o undertake the heavy expenditures and extraordinar taxation con-sequent upon supporting a State government. Kanaas ne hand and a prayer to be allowed tobegence the taxa-

tion of her citizens in the other.

Ex-President Tyler visited both boses to-day. Mr. Legan's proposition, that the border slaves States be requested to hand in their ujmatum, was amended by Mr. Morris, of Illinois, so as templude all slave States. did not receive much encouragement from either side Amos A. Lawrence, of the vision Committee, has had private consultations with te leading Union men here, and the universal report is sat they are helpless unless

the republicans come to the escue.

Among the unfortunate vents likely to accrue from the present troubles, is he prospective ruin of the "Hermitage." A resolute adverse to purchasing it for a national military asym, or academy, has been intro

duced in the House.

Private accounts from Augusta report that the transfe of Arsenal to the State roops was conducted in a manner that did not comprome Capt. Elsey in the least. Feeple are making liberal funtions of supplies for the troops who now garrison to Arsenal. It has been officially de clared that the coupancy of the Arsenal by the State was not an act / hostility against the United States

Hon. John H. Aynolds, of New York, will to morrow nessage, in faur of not only giving the Executive power, but making it nandatory upon him to call out the volunteer militia fo the purpose of protecting public property, suppressing assurrection, &c. The promptness with which Mr. Staton, of Ohio, this stermoon carried through his proposition retative to the district militia is signif cant in this connection. The following is the nature of be oath wiich the militia of the Latrict are required to

to ke under the act :-I, A B, to solemnly swear for airm, as the case may be that bear true and faithful abginne to the United States of America, and that I wilberge them beautify and fait trully against their cennerand opposers when ever, and that I will observe and only the orders of the

President of the United States, and the orders of the of-ficers appointed over me, according to the rules and arti-cles of war.

ion of Congress is based is derived from the authorities of Maryland. The impression, however, that any important organization for the purpose of creating

Hon. Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, would have re plied to Mr. Pryor to-day, but gave way to enable the Committee of Five to report. Mr. Stevens will speak to-

to seats on the floor of the Senate by the Vice-President They received the congratulations of several S Of the Massachusetts delegation, Messra Goech, Buffit ton, Alley and Dawes are avowedly against compro

The House postponed the special order, the report o the Committee of Thirty-three, and suspended the rules by a vote of 130 to 42, to take up the bill to admit Kansas, which passed the House, with the Squate and o remove from the political arena the vexed questions sure are members that the President will sign the bill, that the republicans, immediately after the vote, were verry busp congratulating Mr. Conway, member elecunder the Wyandot constitution. Charles Robinson, formerly of Massachneetts, is the Governor etect of the State of KanSas.

To-morrow Mr. Revnolds, of New York, from the select committee to whom was referred the special Message of the President of the United States on the present condition of the country will introduce the following bill, su-thorizing the President to call forth the militia and accept the services of volunteers to such an extent as may be necessary at any time to protect the public property: A bill to be entitled an act further to provide for calling forth the militia of the United States in certain

A bill to be entitled an act further to provide for calling forth the militia of the United States in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever and as often as in his opinion it shall become necessary, to call forth the militia of all or any of the States of the Whited States, or to accept the services of volunteers to such extent as may be required to protect and defend the forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, navy yards, public buildings and other property of the United States which has been or may be unlawfully seized or taken possession of by any combination of persons whatsoever; and the provisions of an act authorizing the employment of land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrections, approved March 3, 1807, and all existing laws and regulations relating to the actual service of the militia of the United States, shall be applicable to the employment of the same, under the provisions of this act.

Although the select committee from which the above

Although the select committee from which the above information upon the subject of the conspiracy now going on to overthrow the government, and have issued yet been examined. The first witness-Mayor Borrett, of this city-will be examined to morrow. Other city and ederal officers and employes in the various depa and at the Capitol will be called as witnesses, and before the examination is through there will be some hard swearing and startling developments. The conspirators here and in the vicinity are well known, and if the artillery, dragoons and infantry belrnging to the regular ser vice are not sufficient to repulse any attempt to violate the public peace or seize the public buildings, there will be loyal citizens enough in Washington, Virginia Maryland and other States who will fly to arms and pro-

test she national honor and the national flag. It would be a crime any longer to deny the fact that a feliberate and organized plan is on foot to seize and plunder this capital, and the leaders of the conspiracy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1861. lina, has addressed a letter to Acting Postmaster General King, asking if he has the right to exercise the franking privilege, as he has some ten or twelve hundred docu-ments upon which he does not feel willing to pay postage, and which documents would be useless unless he can

of the administration South Carolina was still in the Union, and hence he has a right to frank until the first Monday in Docember next. If, however, he regards outh Carolina as out of the Union, it is a question with himself whether he can consistently exercise that privilege, the use of which would be an adm

meeting to-day. They will probably complete the bill so as to report it on Wednesday next. It will be resisted by ies, but not successfully, for it will have a clear

Mr. Barr, of New Tyork, has been detained from his

seat for several days by indisposition.

The President's special message concerning the Virginia resolutions, and the reference to ex-President Tyler, together with the suggestions of the Executive in favor of

presence of the two houses of Congress, on the second Wednessay in February, Mr. Lincoln will acquaint the public with his views on the pending crisis. Heretofore he har not felt that it was proper for him, in advance of the oficial declaration of his election, to take a prominent

Mr. Douglas is considered a thorough and effective

he Senate. They will formally vacate their seats as soon as they shall have received official information of the pas

It is not believed that a majority of secessionists will be elected to any of the conventions of the border slave greater part of moderate and conservative men, who will not proceed to extremes unless all measures of pa-cification shall be exhausted. The great point now aimed at by the friends of the Union is to avoid all protext for as of the Freeze of the Chool is to avoid all present of a collision by the seconding States, in the hope that the "soher second thought of the people," if adjustment measures shall be presented, will indeed them to re-sume their connection with the federal government.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28, 1861.

The Legislature in executive session to-day on the correspondence between Governor Pickens, Colonel Hayne and the government at Washington, from which it appears that the ultimatum of South Carolina was drawal of the federal troops, and that she promised to pay the federal government for the forts; but that Colonel Hayne, in deference to the wishes of Southern Congressmen, withheld the proposition. Geverner Pickens now tells Colonel Hayne to make a

onal demad for the forte, and repudiates the position of the President when he says he has no power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress. Governor Pickens further tells Col. Hayne to wait a

reasonable time for an answer to his final demand, and then, if refused, to inform the President that Fort Sumter must be taken.

envoy from South Carolina to Virg'nia was sent on to-day. Mr. Preston is now in Richmond.

THE REPEAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND PER-SONAL LIBERTY BILL.

READING, Jan. 28, 1861.
One hundred guns were fired for Rhode Island's repea the Personal Liberty bill. Our citizens are jubilant for this first tender of the clive branch of conciliation to the Footh. A harbinger of returning peace.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mr. SEWARD, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition from the critizens of New York, remonstrating against any le-gislation or giving any protection to slavery in the Terri-

praying for some adjustment of the difficulties.

ry of the act of 1793 and the act of 1860 in relation to fu gitive slaves. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Gwin, (cpp.) of Cal., presented the memorial of
Dr. Rabe, Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Convention,

Mr. Gwis, (epp.) of Cal., presented the memorial of Dr. Rabe, Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Convention, held in California in 1859 and 1859, transmitting the proceedings of the Cenvention, and a potition asking for the passage of the Railroad bill.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of Moses Davesport and others, of Newburyport, Mass., in Javor of, a speedy passage of the Crittendren resolutions.

Mr. Wilson said these men prayed for the adoption of the amendments to the constitution proposed by the Senator form Kenluckey, to wit.—The recognition of slavery, and its protection south of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, not only in the existing territory, but in territory but yet conquered, purchased or stelen; the denial of any power in Congress to interfere with alavery in the District of Columbia while it existed in Virginia, and to prohibit the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or Territories recognizing slavery; to pay the ewser the full value of a fugitive slave when the Marshal was prevented arresting him by intimidation, and to take from persons of African race the right of suffrage, which they have possessed in Massachusetts since the constitution, passed by the Revolutionary fathers, was adopted in 1780; and acquire territory in Africa or South America, and send at the expense of the federal treasury such free negroes as the States may wish to have removed from their limits. For the adoption of these honorable and humane provisions in the constitution, beyond the power of the people ever to change, the people of the free States would secure the immense concersion of making the fee of the Commissioner no greater for remanding a man to slavery than for discharging him as a freeman. Surely the prayer of men of Massachusetts for such objects ought to be heeded by the Senate of the United States. Indi on the table.

Mr. Buler, (opp.) of Pa., presented resolutions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. H., offered a resolution inqu

Mr. Chitrenden, (opp.) of Ky., presented a large number of petitions from Michigan and other States asking the passage of his resolutions referring the present difficulties to the people for settlement.

Mr. Chitrenden also presented the resolutions which were adopted at the meeting of raffroad presidents and

Mr. Hair objected to their reception, if they were not addressed to the Senate.

Mr. Cartendar said there was a request in the resolutions that he presented to the Senate, and claimed that they hod a zight to be heard.

Mr. Hair said if such a precedent were sanctioned, the files would be cumbered by the proceedings of little caucuses all over the country.

Mr. Skward said he should vote for their reception. He was always in favor of allowing the people to make application to Congress in any way.

WITHERSON (dem.) of Ga., I send to the Secretary of the Senate the official information which I have received, that on the 19th instant the people of Georgia, in Convention assembled, passed the following ordinance:

The Strutrary then road the Ordinance of Secession of Georgia, and also Mr. Iverson's resignation.

Mr. IVERSON—The paper which has just been read informs the Senate what has already been announced to the public, that the State of Georgia, by a solemn act of sovereign Convention, have withdrawn from the Federal Inion. She is no longer one of the United States of America, but has resumed all the powers granted by her to the Federal government, and asserted her independance as a separate and sovereign State. In performing this important and solemn act, she has been influenced by the deliberate and firm conviction that her safety, her interest, and her honor demanded it. The opinion of her people has been gradually tending to this point for the last ten years, and recent events have confirmed it; and an overwheming majority of the people have elected delegates to a Convention, and expressed in that election a determination to withdraw from the federal Union. And the Convention, on a expressed in that clection a determination to withdraw from the federal Linion. And the Convention, on the safe and steps are now in progress to form a confederacy of their own, and in a few weeks at the furthest, a provisional government will be formed into a Union for the safe works at the furthest, a provisional government wil

either to the federal government or to the Northern people. We care not in what shape or form, or under what pretext you undertake senection. We shall consider all efforts to exercise authority over us as acts of war, and shall meet and resist them accordingly. You may send armies to invade us by land, or you may send ships to blockade our ports and designoy our trade and commerce with other nations. You may abolish our ports of entry and by an act of Congress aitempt to collect the federal revenues by ships-of-war. You may do all or any of these, or similar acts. They will be acts of war, and so understood and considered, and in whatever shape you make war we will fight you. (Laughter.) You boast of you superior numbers, and strength, but remember that "the race is not aiways to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." You have one hundred thousand fighting men. So have we. And, fighting upon our own soil, and to preserve our rights, and vindicate our boson and defend our homes, our firesides, our vives and children from the invader, we shall not be easily conquered. You may possibly overrun us, desolate our fields, burn our dwellings, lay our cities in ruins, murder our people, and reduce us to beggary, but you cannot subdue and subjuguits us to your will. Your conquest, if you gain a victory over us, will amount to but little. You will have to keep a standing army of 100,000 men, ceeting millions of money, out to keep us in subjection. You may whip us, but we will not stay whipped. We will rise again and again to vindicate our rights and liberty, and to throw off your oppressive and accurred yoke, and we will never coase the strife until our whole white race is extinguismed, and our fair land given over to desolation. You will have ship of war—we may have none. You may blockade our ports and lock up our commerce. We can live, if need be, without commerce. If the provides and draw off your ships. I know that great hopes are rised, and great efforts the continued to the continued to the work of the continued

nial of which has forced them to their present attitude of self-defence. It remains for me now only to express my grateful acknowledgements and thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated by those Senators with whom I have had offitial and social intercourse. And in thus wishing them each a long life of prosperity and peace, I bid them farewell.

Mr. Banks presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which were read.

The Parsunkyr's Message was then read on motion of Mr. Mason.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

dutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th inst., having in view the peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., by ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored

retirement in the hope that he may render service to his country in this its hour of peril. The resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an inv ta tion to all States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similer commissioners appointed by Vir-

ginia, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some

ginia, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

I confess I hall the movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned Commonwealth we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other patrictic States have appointed and are appointing Commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled they will constitute a body entitled in an eminent degree to the confidence of the country.

The General Assembly of Virginia have also resolved "that ex-President John Tyler is hereby appointed by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly a Commissioner to the President of the United States; and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed, by a like vote, a Commissioner to the State of South Carolina and the other States that have seceeded or shall secede, with instructions respectfully to request the President of the United States and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the givernment of the United States, However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, i am convinced that I do not possess the power. Congress, and Congress alone, under the war making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other government. It would, therefore, be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control. If he were thus to act they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement. Under existing circumstances my present actual power is confined within narrow limits. It is my

THE VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Thursday Jane ery 17, the following important joint report of both

ary 17, the following important joint report of both branches of the Legislature was submitted:

Whereas, it is the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia that unless the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this confederacy shall be satisfactorily adjusted, a dissolution of the Union is inevitable; and the General Assembly, representing the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, is desirous of employing every reasonable means to avert so dire a calamity, and determined to make a final effort to restore the Union and the constitution in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic; therefore,

having the same submitted to the several States for restification.

4. Resolved, That if said Opamissioners cannot agree on such adjustment, or if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification such ameadments as may be proposed, then the Commissioners of this State shall immediately communicate the result to the Executive of this Commonwealth, to be by him laid before the Convention of the people of Virginia and the General Assembly: Provided, That said Commissioners be subject at all times to the central of the State Convention.

5. Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia the propositions embraced in the resolutions precented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, embraces the basis of such an adjustment as would be accepted by the people of this Commonwealth.

6. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to the Executive of the several States.

Commonwealth.

3. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to the Executive of the several States.

A vote being demanded on the committee's report the oreamble was adopted vice roce; the first resolution by a vote of 116 eyes to 19 nays; the second and third without objection; the fourth resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. Robertson, of Richmond, by making the Commissioners subject to the control of the General Amendily of Convention.

Mr. Masox, (opp.) of Va., moved that the message be printed. He said these resolutions were passed by the state of Virginia and transmitted directly to the President, to inform him that Virginia had undertaken the office of mediator between the States. The next object of the resolutions was to induce the President to refrain from any act to produce a collision, with the knowledge that if a collision occurs it will be beyond the power of any mortal arm to remedy the evils to follow. It was a great effort Virginia was thus making to save the country. Virginia had also called a Convention to meet on the 13th of February. But the great object of her musion now was to prevent any further complication, se as to piace the difficulty beyond remedy. He trusted the noble effort of Virginia would be successful, at least for the time being. If it should result that the questions are of a character to admit of no solution, still the peace of the continent should be preserved; and if the present Union is beyond hope, we should still see if some means cannot be devised by reconstruction or otherwise. Such was the appeal of the great State of Virginia. If there be any Senator who indulges the belief that an attempt to force any State will not lead to war, there never was man more deduded. He had said so before, and repeated it now. We have evidence from the section which had separated, that though they found it necessary to take pomession of the ferties and arsenals, they had done so simply as a measure of precaution, and there was not one, if ahe should

number.

Mr. Huxerini, (opp.) of Texas, proceeded to speak at length. He commenced by a reference to the struggle of the colonies for independence, and claimed that the States were severeign and independent before the constitution was formed, and contended that the dele

gation of certain powers to the federal government did not impair the sovereignty of a State. The State of Pexas exercised all the powers of sovereignty before she came into the Union. He argued that the sovereignty remains in the people of the States, and not in the people of the United States. Therefore, the people could at any time make a new government, or revoke all their former grants of power to any confederation. Each State can separate from the others at will, with or without cause. The right of secession is a right of notional law, and must be among the right reserved. A State thus expurges the object of a state is not expured. States, government, and the State is alone responsible. Such an act of a State is no rebellion, and is no cause of war to other States. Texas has found peril instead of safety in the Union, and it is not surprising that she should take means to secure her safety. Several States had already withdrawn, and the question is of war or peace. He would not draw a picture of civil war, but argued against coercion, in any shape, of a State. He admitted the power to enforce the laws against indivaduals, but not against sovereign States. He quoted the opinions of the framers of the constitution to sustain his argument against coercion. He said if civil war must come blood would flow North as well as South. He said that there was no fears of any insurrection, for the slaves would night for their masters. Secession was not a failure of free government.—It was confederacies thus formed would each in a few years be more powerful than the present government.

A message was here received from the House, annountthe present government.

A message was here received from the House, announing the passage of the Kansas bill, with the Senate same diment.

tion of Texas was necessary to the United States, and that Texas was not responsible for the Mexican war. For claimed that Texas had not received many benefits from her connection with the Union, and in his judgment size will be constrained to withdraw, and resume again her derivers independent.

storious independence.
On motion of Mr. Chromas, the subject was postponed till Wednesday. ill Wednesday.

Ecveral petitions were presented and the Senate ad-

House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 28, 1861. THE ROSTON UNION PETITION

RECE, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of fourteen thousand citizens of Boston, of various political opinions, asking for a peaceful adjustment of our national osk it to be presented to the House and read, which was accordingly done. The petition was enclosed in American flag, and its presentation caused appla the floor and in the galleries. The Boston Committee

were in the gallery during these proceedings. The petition was laid on the table and ordered to

Mr. Loverey, (rep.) of Ill., said he had objected to the printing of it.

The Speaker said he did not hear his objection. (Laugh-

printing of it.

The SPEAROR Faid he did not hear his objection. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lovejoy—I insist on my objection.

Cries of "Too late."

The SPEAROR—The Chair thinks it too late.

Cries of "Good," and general laughter.

THE BREEK AMENDMENT.

Mr. John Coulbank, (opp.) of N. Y., introduced Mr.

Bigler's proposition, providing for taking the sense of the people of the several States on certain amendments to the constitution. He said he would be willing to send to any committee suggested, provided he could be assured they would not strangle it. Referred to the Select Committee of Five on the President's Special Message.

Mr. Canpell, (rep.) of Pa., presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, expressing ardent attachment to the constitution and Union, and repugnance to secession, and pledging the support of that State in such a manner and to such an extent as may be required for the maintenance of the law, &c. Mr. Campbell said the resolutions express the sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Amendments to the Jones of the law, &c. Mr. Campbell said the Toolesce, (opp.) of Pa., presented a joint reso-

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. FLORENCE, (Opp.) of Pa., presented a joint resolution proposing amendments to the constitution. He wanted to pass it to-day, as there was a necessity for doing something immediately for conciliation and pease.

Mr. FLORENCE remarked that he desired peace, and thus presented the clive branch.

The presention, was referred to the Select Committee.

The proposition was referred to the Select Committee of Five.

RETROCESSION OF THE DESTRUCT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. Hugues, (opp.) of Md., the Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire into the expediency of retroceding to Maryland such portion of the territory ceded as is not necessary for the wants of the federal government, the separating line to be the eastern branch of the Potomac river.

The resolution was adopted, after Mr. Hirdman had ineffectually sought to extend the inquiry into the expediency of retroceding the entire district.

MYECHARI, (opp.) of N. C., asked, but did not obtain leave, to introduce a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of War how many troops have been ordered here since December last, whence they came, their nature and character, and for what purpose they are concentrated here in a time of profound peace.

Mr. Stanton, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill for the more effectual organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, having reference to the oaths of officers.

Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Vallandinam, (opp.) of Ohio, introduced an amendment to John Cochranc's resolutions, relative to submitting amendments to the constitution to the people of the several Etates.

of the several States,

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. QUARLES, (Opp.) of Tenn., presented resolutions of
the Tennessee Legislature proposing a convention of delegates from the slaveholding States at Nashville, on the
4th of February, with a view to the settlement of difficulties on the basis submisted. The last resolution concludes with a recommendation that if no compromises
are made, then all the slaveholding States will under under the constitution of the United States, with such
amendments as their safety and welliare may suggest.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to
be printed.

Mr. Vanderen, (rep.) of lows, offered a declaratory
joint resolution that Congress has no power under the
constitution to interfere with slavery under State laws;
that whatever may be the power of the federal or a
territorial government as to slavery, affords no just
grounds for a dissolution of the Union; that it is not
expedient to amend the constitution, and that a government which cannot execute the laws is not fit to be maintained. Referred to the special committee of five.

THE DUTT ON SUGAR.

On motion of Mr. Alderen, (rep.) of Min., the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to consider the
expediency of repealing the tariff on sugar.

A SOUTHERN ULITHATOR WANNED.

Mr. MORKER, (rep.) of Ill., offered the following:—That
the members of the House from the slaveholding States
be requested to submit to the House an ultimatum proposition embracing their views upon the Union, and by
which they are willing to stand and plotge their respective States to stand, now and hereafter, as a final adjustment.

He moved the previous question, which was disagreed

ment.

He moved the previous question, which was disagreed to only 29 voting in the affirmative.

The Speaker presented a message from the Presi-

Mr. Payon, (opp.) of Va., said-The rapid march of events, outstripping the dilatory movements of pro-crastinating politiciaus, left no question for consideration but the alternative of peace or war. While the Compro-mise Committee was painfully elaborating an adjustment, and the results which their wisdom was to intercep follow before many days. It was, therefore, an idle and numeaning mockery to talk about preserving the Union.